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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/909,624	07/19/2001	Sheng Li	03442P012	9984

7590 08/16/2004

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EXAMINER

ABRAHAM, ESAW T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2133

DATE MAILED: 08/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/909,624

Applicant(s)

LI, SHENG

Examiner

Esaw T Abraham

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 and 17-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9-15 and 17-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7,8,23 and 24 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Final rejection

Response to the applicant's amendments

*****The amended claims (claims 1 and 15) are received and accepted.

*****The corrected or substitute specification are received and accepted.

Response to the applicant's argument

Applicants argument with respect to original/amended claims filled on 05/12/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Therefore, the first non-final rejection stands active.

Response to remark pages 9-11, the applicant argues that the prior art (Kato) does not teach that independent data segments are combined into a single data packet and then sends the entire packet as a whole. However, the argument is not convincing since Kato in figure 2, teaches a data input terminal of a transmitter (112) is received by the data packet assembly circuit (112) wherein a basic data is divided into data segments so that they can be assembled into packets and transmitted and further the CEO code and the BCH-based parity code are appended to each data segment (see col. 2, lines 40-49). Therefore, the application of the prior art in relation to the claimed invention is appropriate.

The applicant further argues that the prior arts teach all the limitation of claim 15 except sending of the modified datagram to a destination port. However, this argument is moot. This is so because both cited prior art clearly teach a transmit/receive circuits or transmitting data (information) between two nodes and although, prior art do not use the same terms such as "destination port", a destination port is known in the art of data communication system and

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inherent to the prior arts. Therefore, in light of the above explanation, the inclusion of the term "destination port" in the claims does not change the concept of the claimed invention such that it is allowable over the prior art of record.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims **1-15 and 17-24** are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
2. Claims **1-6, 9-15, 17, 18-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jonsson (U.S. PN: 6,609,224) in view of Kato (U.S. PN: 5,844,918).

As per claims **1, 9 and 17**, Jonsson substantially teach or disclose in figure 1 disclose a typical packet (10) conforming to the IP-based transport layer protocols, such as UDP (User Datagram Protocol) and RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) whereby the packet is made of a header

section (12) (including source port, destination port, length and checksum) and a payload section (14) (see col. 1, lines 24-47). Further, Jonnson teach that checksums are used by the UDP and RTP transport layer protocols to detect errors in a single data packet and such transport layer checksums are calculated to provide coverage for the entire data packet (e.g., header and payload), included in the transport layer header as one of the header fields (see in fig. 1 element 16) and calculation of the checksum is performed by adding together all the octets of data in the packet to be transmitted (see col. 2, lines 48-60). Furthermore, Jonnson teach that the checksum field occupies two octets in most cases and is used to verify the correctness of the transport layer packet and IP version 4 (IPv4) provides an option to disable the checksum (see col. 3, lines 24-30). Jonsson **does not explicitly** teach calculating data integrity (checksum function) for data segments to be transmitted within the data packet. **However**, Kato in figure 5 teach a segmentation circuit (14) divides a transmission data into a fixed length (see figure 5b), an error detecting code addition circuit (16) added an error detecting code (CRC) to the thus-divided data segments (see figure 5c), the header addition circuit (20) further appends a packet header to each data segment complete with the CRC code, whereby a transmission data packet is generated (see figure 5d and col. 5, lines 28-35). **Therefore**, it would have been obvious to a person having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine (incorporate) the teachings of Jonsson with the method of adding error correction codes (checksum or CRC codes) into independent segments as taught by Kato to provide a service option in which errors are detected separately. **This modification** would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it would provide in achieving a reduction in power and resource consumption.

As per claims **2, 3, 10, 11, 18 and 19**, Jonsson in view of Kato teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1, 9 and 17 including Jonsson teach that checksums are used by the UDP and RTP transport layer protocols to detect errors in a single data packet and such transport layer checksums are calculated to provide coverage for the entire data packet (e.g., header and payload), included in the transport layer header as one of the header fields (see in fig. 1 element 16) and calculation of the checksum is performed by adding together all the octets of data in the packet to be transmitted (see col. 2, lines 48-60).

As per claims **4, 12 and 20**, Jonsson in view of Kato teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1, 9 and 17, including Jonsson teach that a speech data is presently transported over the Internet using IP-based transport layer protocols such as the (UDP) and (RTP) and wherein a software converts speech into digital data which is then assembled into data packets suitable for transport over the Internet using the IP-based transport layer protocols (see col. 1, lines 24-32).

As per claims **5, 13, and 21**, Jonsson in view of Kato teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1 and 17 including Kato teach the digital transmission method defined as basic data is a video (audio) signal, and the basic data is transmitted in accordance with a TDMA/TDD method in the transmission step (see claim 4).

As per claims **6, 14 and 22**, Jonsson in view of Kato teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1, 9 and 17. Jonsson in view of Kato **do not explicitly** teach setting a checksum packet to zero. **However**, Jonsson teach that one of the checksum field occupies two octets in most cases and is used to verify the correctness of the transport layer packet and IP version 4 (IPv4) provides an option to disable the checksum (see col. 3, lines 24-30) which the system of

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Jonsson basically teach the option of disabling the checksum or setting the function of checksum to zero. **Therefore**, it would have been obvious to a person having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to disable or set a checksum to zero in order to maximize the option of error detection process. **This modification** would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated in order to facilitate utilization of flexible and efficient error detecting/correcting operations.

As per claim 15, Jonsson in view of Kato teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1, 9 and 17 including Jonsson substantially teach or disclose in figure 1 disclose a typical packet (10) conforming to the IP-based transport layer protocols, such as UDP (User Data gram Protocol) and RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) whereby the packet is made of a header section (12) (including source port, destination port, length and checksum) and a payload section (14) (see col. 1, lines 24-47). Jonsson in view of Kato teach all the subject matter claimed in claims 1, 9 and 17. Jonsson in view of Kato **do not explicitly** teach setting a checksum packet to zero. **However**, Jonsson teach that one of the checksum field occupies two octets in most cases and is used to verify the correctness of the transport layer packet and IP version 4 (IPv4) provides an option to disable the checksum (see col. 3, lines 24-30) which the system of Jonsson basically teach the option of disabling the checksum or setting the function of checksum to zero. **Therefore**, it would have been obvious to a person having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to disable or set a checksum to zero to maximize the option of error detection process. **This modification** would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated in order to facilitate utilization of flexible and efficient error detecting/correcting operations.

Allowable subject matter

3. Claim 7, 8, 23, 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim but would be allowable if rewritten independent from including all of the limitation of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The claimed invention comprises a method comprising receiving a data packet as a client and determining whether any of the independent data segments are corrupt based on said data integrity information and discarding any independent data segments which are corrupt (**as in claim 7**) which the prior art do not teach or render obvious.

Claim 8, which are directly or indirectly dependents of claim 7 are also objected.

The claimed invention comprises a method comprising receiving a data packet as a client and determining whether any of the independent data segments are corrupt based on said data integrity information and discarding any independent data segments which are corrupt (**as in claim 23**) which the prior art do not teach or render obvious.

Claim 24, which are directly or indirectly dependents of claim 23 are also objected.

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Esaw Abraham whose telephone number is (703) 305-7743. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are successful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert DeCady can be reached on (703) 305-9595. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Esaw Abraham
Esaw Abraham

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A. DeCady
ALBERT DECADY
SENIOR EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2133